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EISENHOWER: WAR "POSSIBLE" IN NEXT 12 MONTHS

US. Army A Poor Second To Russia's Urges Restoration Of Cuts In Funds

Washington, June 28.
General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, told the Senate appropriations sub-committee today that "war is possible" in the next 12 months and that the United States Army is a "poor second" to Russia's.

He added that the War Department does not believe that war is "probable," but Army planners "do not entirely exclude that possibility."

Eisenhower went before the Senate group to urge restoration of cuts in War Department funds made by the House for the fiscal year starting July 1. He particularly sought an extra \$103,000,000 for the Air Force, which would bring up to \$513,000,000 the total which the Air Force hopes to spend for new planes in the next 12 months.

Eisenhower's estimate of comparative United States and Soviet strength, and his thoughts on war, were expressed in a formal statement which was made public after he emerged from the conference room.

He said while the War Department estimates of the situation for 1948 do not include the probability of war, they cannot entirely exclude such a possibility.

Poor Second

"I must therefore assess the United States Army's capacity to defend this country should war occur," he said. "Relative to the armies of other world powers, I judge the United States Army to be second only to that of the Soviet Union. However, it is a poor second. Our army is far-flung and thinly deployed about the world. It is composed in the main of young inexperienced volunteers whose principal activity is not in line of maneuvers and other forms of military training, but in difficult duties connected with the occupation forces in enemy areas."

"As a result of this weakness and sparseness, our forces have a lessened influence toward deterring aggression. The interaction of world affairs still takes place in the shadow of military power. Those who count the existing military power of the United States can scarcely find it negligible, but they can hardly find it impressive."

Gambling With Security

The Chief of Staff said the House cut of the Army's 1948 appropriations from the requested \$5,716,719,500 to \$5,280,982,423 was "excessively risky" in view of world conditions. He called it "gambling" with the nation's security.

As a result of its present weakness, he said, the Army

BEVIN MAY INTERVENE

London, June 28.
Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin may intervene on behalf of the husbands of 15 Soviet wives of British subjects who have been refused permission to come to Britain, during his meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, in Paris.

A Foreign Office spokesman tonight stated that Mr. Bevin has received a letter from the husbands, asking him to approach the Soviet Foreign Minister on their behalf.

"Mr. Bevin has taken note of it but it is not possible at the moment to say what action Mr. Bevin may take," the official said.—Reuter.

Major Farran Surrenders

Jerusalem, June 29.
It was officially announced today that Major Roy A. Farran has surrendered to the military authorities.

He had been brought back from Syria in connection with the kidnapping of a Jewish youth, Alexander Rubowitz.

Farran is the central figure in a group of Palestine police sought for questioning regarding alleged attacks on Jews under the guise of maintaining law and order. He fled to Syria when the authorities first looked for him and when he returned he said he was the "victim of politics."

No details of his surrender were given.

The text of the communique was: "At 11.50 a.m. today Major R.A. Farran, DSO, MC, voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities in Palestine. He is now held in military custody."—United Press.

FEWER NUDES

Edinburgh, June 29.
Students of Edinburgh College of Art painted 50 per cent fewer nudes in 1947 than in 1946.

The reason: Fuel cuts last winter made it too cold for nude models.—United Press.

Russia On Paris Talks

London, June 29.
Tass, the official Soviet news agency, indicated today that Russia had held up the Paris conference on the Marshall aid-Europe plan, charging that the procedure proposed by France and Britain would endanger her own five-year plan and similar planned economies.

Tass said that France and Britain had proposed a procedure that "envisaged an all-embracing economic programme for the European countries," whereas Russia felt that "internal economic affairs are to be decided by the sovereign peoples themselves."

"The Soviet delegation expressed grave doubts with regard to this plan," the agency added, declaring the Russian view was that "if the congress deviates to this path it will digress far from the task set for it and will fail to yield any positive result."

Tass said it had been "given the opportunity to expound the view-point of the Soviet delegation" following publication in the French newspapers on Friday of detailed French proposals. Russia's position, Tass said, was that the conference's task was solely that of ascertaining the needs of the European countries for American economic aid by means of resolving appropriate estimates from the

Yugoslav Ban On UNO Mission

Belgrade, June 29.
Permission to cross into Yugoslav territory was officially denied to the United Nations sub-commission which is investigating the Greek border dispute.

The sub-commission, now in Salonika, Greece, had requested permission to enter Yugoslavia on June 25, but the Government said it could not reply until June 28 since it was necessary for the Yugoslavs to make their own preliminary investigation to determine the necessity for entry by the United Nations group. It found there was none.

A government spokesman said the commission had "disqualified itself completely" by showing favoritism to the Greek government and "accepting the fabrications of Greek propaganda."

Bulgaria previously denied entry into its territory of the sub-commission seeking to investigate a reported incident. The full commission, now at Lake Success, instructed the sub-commission to pursue that investigation and again seek Bulgaria's cooperation.

The United Nations Security Council has opened debate on the commission report, which found Yugoslavia, and to a lesser degree, Albania and Bulgaria, responsible for supporting the guerrilla bands fighting against the Greek government.—Associated Press.

Loved Him, So She Cut Him "Dead"

Shanghai, June 29.
A 23-year-old labourer was slashed in six places by his wife with a meat chopper—"and all because she loved him so."

The unnamed victim, who worked in a petroleum installation across the Whangpoo River, was overjoyed at his wife's visit from Hupeh but she bore bad news. She said an astrologer told her that her husband would soon cause her death—and kill six subsequent wives. The only remedy, according to her blueprint, would be 101 blows on his body with the back of a meat chopper.

Accordingly on Friday night the couple crept out into the fields, concealed themselves under their neighbour's cucumber scaffolding—at the recommendation of the soothsayer—and commenced to perform the midnight magic.

The operation proceeded according to schedule but "accidentally" the wrong edge of the knife came to play six times, seriously injuring the superstitious hubby.

The "Lady Macbeth" wife told the police yesterday that the accident occurred due to her "sleepiness." Skeptical cops, however, booked her on charge of attempted murder. Her husband was hospitalized in critical condition.—United Press.

Kwangtung Flood Relief Need

Canton, June 28.
The total estimate for flood relief works and rehabilitation after the floods are over, is at least 500 billion dollars, said Governor Lo Choying at a special meeting of the Kwangtung Emergency Flood Relief Committee, held this morning at Canton's Municipal Hall.

Mr. Lee Tung Sing, director of the Provincial Commission of Social Affairs, stated that 48 districts had been affected by the floods, 5 million people had

seriously suffered, and these people need about 300 billion dollars' worth of food, clothes and medicine as relief.

Present statistics showed that 240 villages were flooded, 7,500,000 moves of paddy damaged, 24,030 homes ruined, over 4,000 people were dead, and about 900 reported missing.

Governor Lo said if the relief work estimates are put at 200 billion dollars, at least a further 300 billion dollars will be needed for putting the damaged villages, paddy fields, dams and dykes back in order. Contributions received so far are estimated to be only one-tenth of the funds needed.

General Chang Fa-kuei and Governor Lo appealed to the general public for bigger donations.

Madame Lo Choying also held a meeting this evening with women leaders to initiate a drive for relief funds among women throughout the province.—S.P.N.

The Post Office suspended him. A hundred men and one girl who worked with Hartley said he was right.

The Post Office suspended them too.

The next mail delivery in the southern London suburbs of Willington, Baddington, Harkbridge, Curshamton and Waddon will be held on Monday afternoon when the suspensions end.—United Press.

London, June 29.
Emphasis was laid on support to the Chinese Christian universities as being the most effective way to assist China, at the annual meeting of the China Christian University Association in London.

Some 200 guests were present at a luncheon, which preceded the meeting. The toast "China and Her Universities," was proposed by the Rev. Ronald Rees, who is well-known in China in connection with the National Christian Council. He appealed for the need of imagination, sympathy and understanding for China. That nation, he pointed out, had been a monarchy for 36 centuries and a Republic for only 36 years and it was impossible to disregard this background. He paid a high tribute to Chinese educational leaders for the heroic way they had upheld and were upholding the ethics of their profession in face of stupendous difficulties.

To support universities was but to follow a far-sighted policy and he was certain that the world would be astounded at the result after another 50 years.

Birmingham had already given the lead by guaranteeing £600 a year for founding a medical chair at the United West China University. He appealed for British funds to provide three chairs at each of the eight Christian universities in China, in which Britain is interested.

London, June 29.

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K. C. Wu To Put On The Brakes?

Shanghai, June 29.
Drastic efforts to put the brakes on the steep climbing prices in Shanghai and other coastal Chinese cities was predicted today following the return of Mayor K. C. Wu from Nanking where he conferred with Chiang Kai-shek and Premier Chang Chun on economic conditions.

Utilities rates are to be boosted in Shanghai shortly, increasing between 100 and 200 percent to keep pace with the recent slump in the value of Chinese money.

Rice continued to top CNY\$500,000 per picul, sometimes jumping to CNY\$600,000 despite the fact this is the season when prices normally drop.

One United States dollar continued to command between CNY\$40,000 and CNY\$50,000 on the black market, depending on the perseverance of the seller.—Associated Press.

Change In Japanese System

Tokyo, June 29.
The Cabinet today announced the formal dissolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs, thus giving effect to the decentralization of the state's powers which is provided for under Japan's new constitution.

Hitherto, the national police force and education came under the single direction of the Home Ministry. In future, such administrative functions will be greatly divided and independently vested in the government of each prefectural administration.

The first Diet session under the Socialist coalition cabinet of Premier Tetsu Katayama is due to vote bills implementing details of administrative re-organization following the Ministry's dissolution.—United Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is moderately high over Korea, and in a ridge running outward from Formosa. It is low over N. Indo-China, and to the S. of the Carolines. Gradients are slight and irregular over China. Depression are moving ENE across N. Japan.

Today's Forecast—light or moderate NE winds, cloudy, some rain at first, probably improving.

Yesterday's Weather—
Maximum: 85.3 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 74.6 deg. Fah.
Rainfall: 3.5 inches.

Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Bar. at m.s.l. 1009.1 1009.6 m.h.
Humidity 85.3 82.0
Rel. Humidity 85 82
Dew Point 79 74 deg. F.
Wind Direction S E by E
Wind Force 6 6 knots.

"Red Star" Blames The United States

London, June 28.
The Tass Agency reported today that the Russian newspaper, Red Star, blamed the United States for what it called the "Iceland problem."

The article said, "Had the United States respected Iceland's sovereignty there would be no Iceland problem at all. After the end of the war the government of Iceland demanded withdrawal of American troops from the island as well as closing of American military bases there."

"However, Iceland's demand was met with the resolute counter-action of expansionist American circles who declared openly that the bases in Iceland are necessary for the national security of the United States," Pavel Rysskov wrote in the Red Star.

The article said that although the American base at Keflavik was officially demilitarized, "the American military who are serving in the American Overseas Airways Company, which is known for its close connections

Riots In Calcutta

Calcutta, June 28.
Police fired seven rounds to disperse communal rioters who today fired on milk lorries and the constables escorting them.

The Government has imposed a 24-hour curfew on the area.

The Bengal Government, in a communique tonight, reported that four were killed and 26 injured in disturbances and said that 80 arrests were made today.—Reuter.

Today's Events

June 30—BANK HOLIDAY.

Coming Events

July 1—Ceremony in honour of Canadian War Dead, Salween Hill Cemetery, 10 a.m.
 July 1—Rotary Club, closed meeting.
 July 3—Lane Crawford Ltd., general meeting of Shareholders, noon.
 July 4—H.K.F.C. (Rugby Section) meeting, 6 p.m.
 July 11—Peak Tramways annual meeting, noon.

Readers' Letters

War Memorial Fund

Sir:—As Chairman of the Hong Kong War Memorial Fund Committee, I shall be grateful for the help of your columns to let it be known how the work of the Committee is progressing and, at the same time, to bring before the public the urgent need for more subscriptions to enable us to carry out the objects of the Fund.

The total amount of the Fund is now slightly over \$1,000,000 but considerably more money is required if we are to provide assistance in any way adequate to the needs of those who have suffered the loss of their husbands through enemy action in Hong Kong or those who have themselves received serious injuries through torture at the hands of the enemy that they are no longer able to earn a living for themselves and their families. Applications are already being received by the Committee in considerable numbers and payments out have commenced but we have early realized that unless substantially more money is received, we shall soon make such serious inroads into our funds that payments which we had hoped to be able to continue for a number of years will have to be greatly reduced or ended. Moreover, our capital having been exhausted, nothing will be left to carry out the last object of the Fund namely to provide social welfare centres for the aged and infirm in the Colony.

One example should suffice to show how great are our needs. The husband who risked his life bringing valuable information to our agents and Allies in Free China was captured and executed by the Japanese. He left a widow and a number of young children. Her great desire is to have them educated at a boarding school in the Colony; if this can be done, she will be able to find employment and, in addition, the children will benefit. The sum required for their education alone amounts to a minimum of \$6,000 per annum. In numerous other cases, the widow is in receipt of a small pension which is entirely inadequate to support her and her children owing to the very high cost of living prevailing in the Colony.

It cannot be too strongly urged on the community that the present is the time when assistance is most needed by those who have suffered in the war—not perhaps in a few years time. It is a duty we, who have been more fortunate, owe to the memory of those of every race who have died for Hong Kong during the Pacific War. True there are many calls on us at present to help people in distress in various parts of the World, but the Hong Kong War Memorial Fund is peculiarly our own and our greatest responsibility and should receive the maximum support which we are able to give.

E. H. WILLIAMS,
 Chairman,
 H.K. War Memorial Fund
 Committee.

Challenge

Sir:—Having read Johnny Lai's challenge in your Monday's issue, I hereby accept his challenge to meet him within seven days from today, as I am sailing for Shanghai shortly after to fight for the Lightweight championship there. Should he accept, will he please do so through the medium of the "China Mail".

RAMSEY BUCKS.

The Japanese

Sir:—As some of your correspondents have expressed fears as to what will happen when the Japanese resume trading with the outside world, I think the following lines by Orden Nash are most appropriate:

How courteous is the Japanese;
 He always says "Excuse me,"
 He climbs into his neighbour's garden,
 And smiles and says "I beg your pardon!"
 He bows and grins a friendly grin,
 And calls his hungry family in;
 He grins, and bows a friendly bow;
 "So sorry, this my garden now,"
 STILL ANTI-NIP.

The Rotary Club of Hong Kong will hold a closed meeting tomorrow, for members only. At the Gloucester Hotel this evening, the new President will be inducted, and new officers for 1947/48 will assume duty.

TAKE THIS WITH YOU WHEN YOU GO OUT SHOPPING

The following list of commodities subject to price control, with the maximum retail prices, has been brought up to date. It is published for the convenience of shopkeepers and the public alike; cut it out and take it with you when shopping.

Agricultural and Soft

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NOT GOING TOO WELL? Second Session Of Marshall Plan Talks East-West Split Again

Paris, June 28. After a two and a half hour conference at the French Foreign Office tonight, the Big Three Foreign Ministers adjourned their conference on the Marshall "save Europe" plan until Monday afternoon.

The Soviet delegation was looking straight ahead somewhat grimly when they left the conference, headed by M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, who had been smiling broadly when he arrived for the second of the talks today.

When Mr. Bevin left, he too looked careworn and the superficial impression was that things had not gone too well in this second session.

Mr. Bevin, asked if he had anything to say, replied: "Less than ever."

Asked why there would be no meeting tomorrow, he answered: "We have got to go to church some time, have we not?"

The session began in a heavy heat and it ended in a heavy thunderstorm. As the Ministers left, there was an atmosphere almost of night, and great streaks of lightning lit the sky like giant arc-lamps.

Delay Asked By Soviet

Mr. Bevin and M. Molotov were dining with M. Georges Bidault tonight.

The opening of the conference was delayed one hour and no reason was given for this. The delay was interpreted here as an extension of M. Molotov's request yesterday that the meeting should be postponed till this afternoon.

The request, it was assumed, was made to give M. Molotov time to consult Moscow in the light of information he acquired from M. Bidault and Mr. Bevin last evening.

In the absence of an official explanation, it may be deduced that the Soviet delegation required extra time to complete its preparations for today's meeting which was expected to yield vital pointers to the basic Soviet approach to the Marshall plan.

A French Foreign Office spokesman tonight described as "false" an American report that Mr. Bidault had a private meeting with Mr. Bevin this morning.

French Protest

Mr. Bevin did not meet M. Bidault today before the reopening of the Big Three session, the official spokesman of the British delegation declared categorically in Paris tonight.

He added: "There is absolutely no truth in this report. Mr. Bevin went for a drive in the country on the outskirts of Paris this morning."

M. Bidault was expected today to protest to the Foreign Ministers of Britain and Russia against the news blackout imposed yesterday on discussions of the Marshall plan.

Yugoslavia, through M. Marko Ristic, its Ambassador in France, today sent a note to the French Foreign Office stating that it was interested in the current Big Three talks on the Marshall plan and adding: "Yugoslavia is ready to participate in preliminary conversations."—Reuter.

Russian Demand

Paris, June 28. Russian Foreign Minister Molotov demanded before Saturday's session of Foreign Ministers conferring on the Marshall Plan that the matter of making it effective be turned over to the United Nations.

Reliable reports leaking out from the closed meeting said Molotov made a lengthy statement throwing down the Anglo-French proposals for a special commission, to handle the programme. This statement would mean a clear-cut split between the East and West Powers over American aid to Europe. It was considered notable that most countries in the Soviet sphere of Eastern Europe, including Yugoslavia, stressed the United Nations in either announcing or indicating their willingness to participate in the plan.

Some diplomats believed the Russians feared any new organization might be packed with nations chosen by the Western Powers under the priority

Paris, June 28.

Molotov was also reported to have argued against rushing with undue haste into an economic programme before the big Powers had a proper opportunity to study such major issues as reparations and economic policy for Germany. It was just these questions that Bevin and Bidault wanted to avoid discussing now also, for fear that the talk would bog down in disagreement over basic policies.

The British and French Foreign Ministers were said to feel that the longer the European powers wrangle over the relief programme, the less likely would the United States Congress be to veto it.—United Press.

Vienna's Interest

Vienna, June 28.

The Austrian Ministers in Paris, London, Washington and Moscow have been instructed to inform the governments in these capitals that Austria is taking the most extreme interest in the Marshall plan, and wishes to support actual application of the plan with all the forces at her disposal.—Reuter.

Advice To Mr. Bevin

London, June 29.

"Mr. Ernest Bevin must stand up to Wall Street," Mr. Arthur Horner, Communist Secretary-General of the National Union of Mineworkers said at a conference in London tonight.

"It is essential that we should have a Socialist foreign policy," the miners' leader stated.

"If the price of aid from America is the forfeiture of independence of any country, then however hard the task is, we must endeavour to get along in Europe without aid from America."

"We must have the right to import from non-dollar countries if we wish to do so. We will not accept willingly dependence on the United States."

"Speaking as a friend of the Labour Government," Mr. Horner said that he had serious and grave doubts about the present British Government "finding a way out of the difficulties in which we find ourselves."

There had been production of all kinds of gadgets of doubtful utility or neglect of production of what was necessary to reconstruct basic industries.—Reuter.

FLYING PASTOR NOMINATED

Winona Lake, Indiana, June 28. Dr. Claude Watson, "Flying Pastor" of Los Angeles, was nominated for United States President by the National Prohibition Party today. Watson also was a nominee in 1944.

The Prohibition Party is the only minor party represented on every presidential ballot since 1920. Watson derives his nickname from the fact that he pilots his own plane around the country for many other crusading organizations.—United Press.

GOT THEIR REVENGE

Stuttgart, June 28.

Before evacuating a model settlement at Zuffenhausen, near Stuttgart, Polish displaced persons, about to be evacuated to Palestine and America, wrecked the buildings, smashing windows, doors and furniture and ripping out water and electrical equipment.

The destruction—stated to be the worst of its kind—is attributed to organized action to destroy German property before leaving.—Reuter.

New Blow To French Premier

Paris, June 28.

A settlement of the nine-day old strike in the French coalfields which is beginning to paralyse the whole of the French industry was reached tonight.

Partial stoppages in industries where coal stocks are running out, however, are now inevitable.

The strike has cost France 150,000 tons of coal a day, which, over nine days of the strike, amounts to nearly a third of France's present monthly coal consumption.

Work will be resumed on Monday, it is believed.

A new blow to the Government's anti-inflation campaign came today from representatives of French farmers, who demanded that the price of wheat from the coming harvest be nearly double that of 1946.

With a marked deterioration in the basic economic position of the country, the Ramadier Government is faced with an insistent demand for higher money wages from all sections of the working community, with unions insisting on production bonuses at a time when production is tending to decline.

Meanwhile, the Communists are demanding the formation of a new Government with Communist participation.—Reuter.

Washington, June 28.

President Truman has signed a bill authorizing the United States Government to continue until March 1, 1948 the operation of Government owned vessels and the charter of others to ensure the maximum amount of shipping to carry food and fuel to Europe, the White House announced today.—Reuter.

Enough To Blast Every City On Earth

Chicago, June 28.

The United States now has stocks of "new and improved atom bombs large enough, according to usually conservative sources, to destroy every large city on earth," according to Dr. Robert Hutchins, Chancellor of Chicago University, where the first atom bomb experiments were carried out.

Writing in the magazine "Common Cause," organ of the "committee to frame a world constitution," Dr. Hutchins said that the type of bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was now obsolete.

"We have at the most three years to forestall annihilation," he said.

The only path to permanent peace was through a world Parliament and world disarmament, he added.—Reuter.

Pravda Humour

Moscow, June 28.

Pravda today published a four-column cartoon of half a page deep satirizing the American Arctic defence plans. It was headlined, "Eisenhower Defends Himself."

The cartoon depicted General Dwight Eisenhower at the head of a huge mechanized army facing across Canada, a few Eskimos, polar bears and penguins. The American citizens are asking Eisenhower what he is doing and the Chief of Staff was represented as saying, "Can't you see what hostile forces are concentrated here? Right here is where America's freedom is being threatened."—United Press.

GUILTY OF TREASON

Boston, June 28.

Douglas Chandler, 58, was convicted of treason by a Federal jury for broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Berlin radio during the war.

The jury returned the verdict after five and a half hours of deliberations ending the two-week trial.—United Press.

Question Posed To Washington

Moscow, June 29.

Tass declared in a Paris dispatch today that the first task of the aid to Europe conference should be to ask the United States how much credit it will lay on the line for helping to rebuild Europe's war-torn economy.

The foreign ministers of Russia, France and Britain need also to ask the United States government whether it can be sure Congress will approve measures for aid to Europe, Tass added.

The dispatch, from a special correspondent of the official Soviet news agency well informed on the Soviet position in Paris, said the conference was confronted with finding out the "real meaning" of U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall's statement on economic aid to Europe.

"Such inquiries should not lead to any delays in the Paris conference," said Tass. "By

IRON CURTAIN GETS AMERICAN GOAT

Washington, June 28.

A storm of protest against the "iron curtain" of secrecy behind which the Paris conversations on the Marshall plan are proceeding was raised on the front page of American newspapers today. Responsibility for the news blackout is variously attributed to the Soviet and British Foreign Ministers by indignant correspondents.

Mr. Paul Ward, of the "Baltimore Sun," bluntly attacks Mr. Bevin, suggesting that he is taking advantage of the absence of a United States delegation to abandon the policy of open diplomacy to which the United States Government is committed and to revert to a policy of secrecy which Mr. Bevin is alleged to believe to be more conducive to successful diplomatic bargaining and manoeuvre.

In the United States there has in fact been a news blackout on Mr. George Marshall's offer of aid to Europe. It was made by the Secretary of State at Harvard on June 6. On no news topic since the wartime conferences of the "Big Three" has there been so much speculation and so little definite information.

Meanwhile, anxious to leave the initiative for planning their own rehabilitation to the European nations themselves, Mr. Marshall and State Department officials have repeatedly appealed to correspondents at press conferences not to ask questions on the European programme.

Snyder Bombshell

President Truman simply referred questioners to the Harvard speech and declined to elaborate the subject.

When Mr. John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, irritated by all the speculation in the press and particularly by the emphasis on United States aid rather than on European self-help, tried to correct some of this speculation, he caused a sensation. His words even gave rise to rumours of a split within the Cabinet.

Appalled by the results of Mr. Snyder's "off the cuff" comment, officials here have now retired even further into their shells.

One official put it privately today: Only two things can be said about the Marshall plan—firstly, it must be Europe's plan and not Marshall's, and secondly, there is not a plan as yet.

A further reason for the news blackout here on the Marshall offer is the fear of stirring up premature alarm and criticism in an economy-minded Congress.

Soviet Insists

Smarting under the three veto blows which President Truman recently dealt on taxation, labour, and wool legislation, Congress might, in its present mood, kick over the traces of the present non-partisan foreign policy if a vast aid to Europe programme came before them this session.

The Soviet Foreign Minister is believed in some quarters here to be insisting that the United States should make a more specific offer of aid before the European nations get down to drafting a programme. If this is so, it is considered doubtful whether either President Truman or Mr. Marshall could make such a public and specific offer without evoking Congress opposition.

A combination of Republican isolationists, economy-minded conservative southern Democrats, and bitterly anti-Communist and anti-Russian Congressmen of both parties could block any aid programme.

Senator Ball of Minnesota, a leading Republican, broadcasting tonight on the Marshall plan for Europe, opposed any United States support for Socialism in Europe.

Real Issue?

"If the real issue in Europe is between Socialism and Communism rather than between Communism and free society then it is hopeless and we had better conserve our resources for the inevitable conflict," he said.

Senator Ball said that he was not greatly concerned about Socialism in Britain, declaring: "The English will find that to make Socialism work they will be forced to use more and more compulsion. The English will eventually rebel and throw the Socialists out."

Senator Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, speaking in the same programme, called for immediate action in the preparation of a bipartisan programme for aid to Europe. He spoke of political difficulties in working out such a programme next year, when the presidential election takes place.—Reuter.

Peking, June 28.

The United States Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart, arrived here today on an unofficial visit to attend the Yenching University graduation ceremonies on July 1.—United Press.

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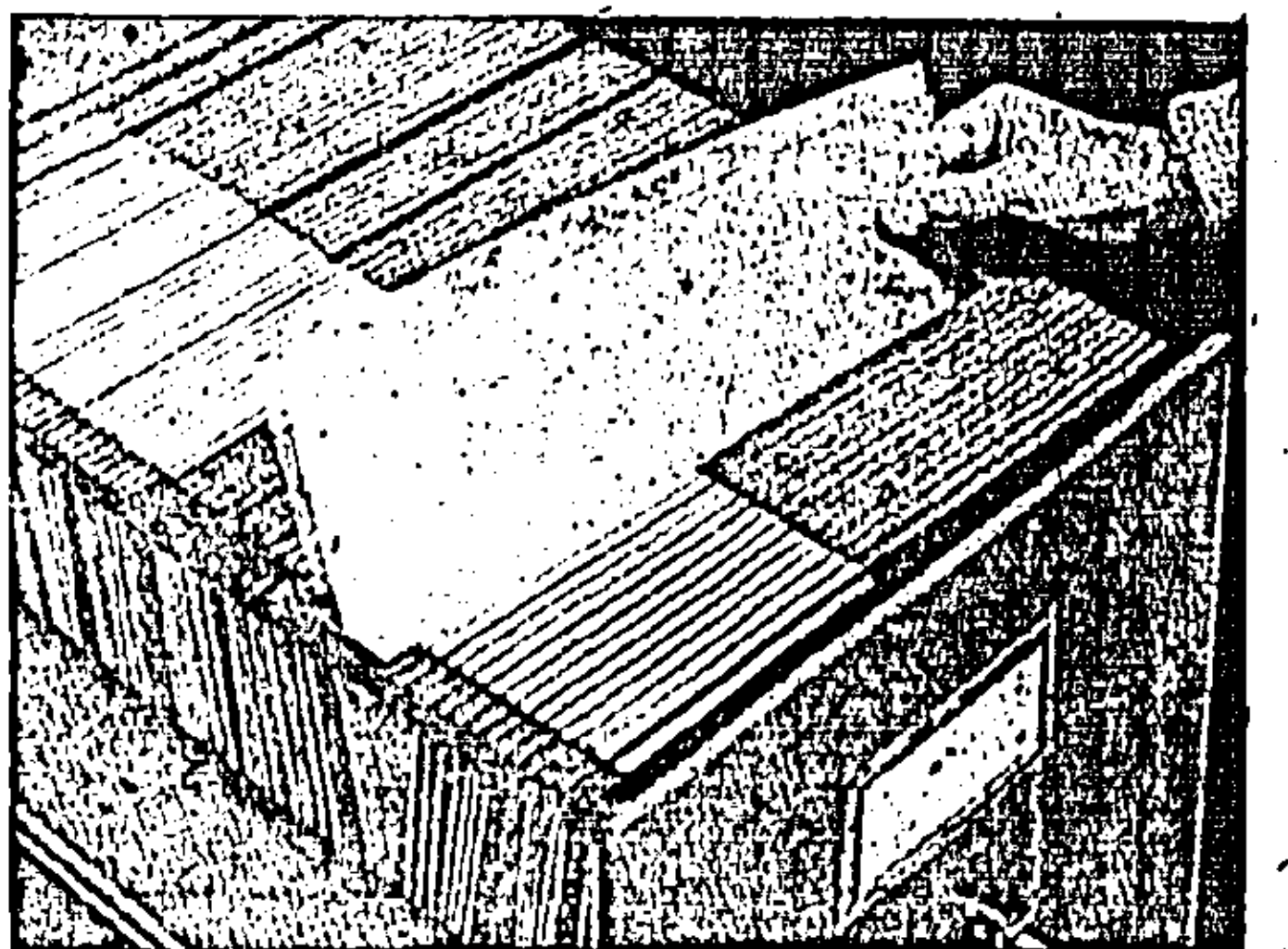
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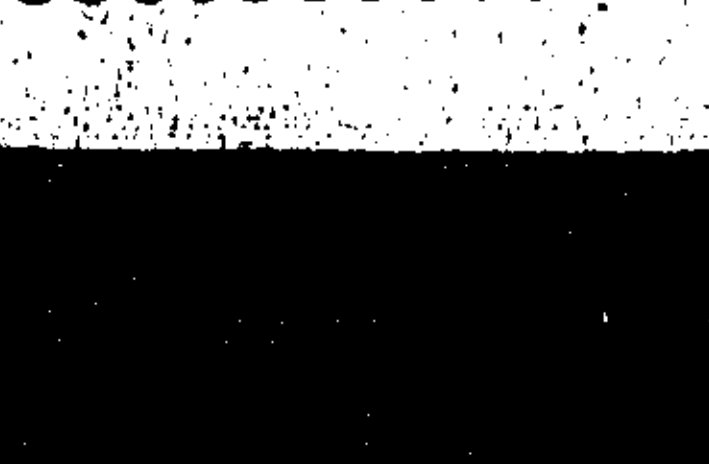
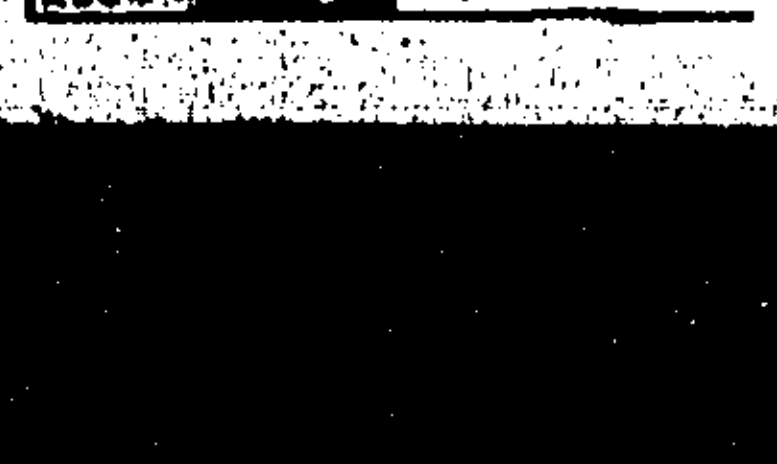
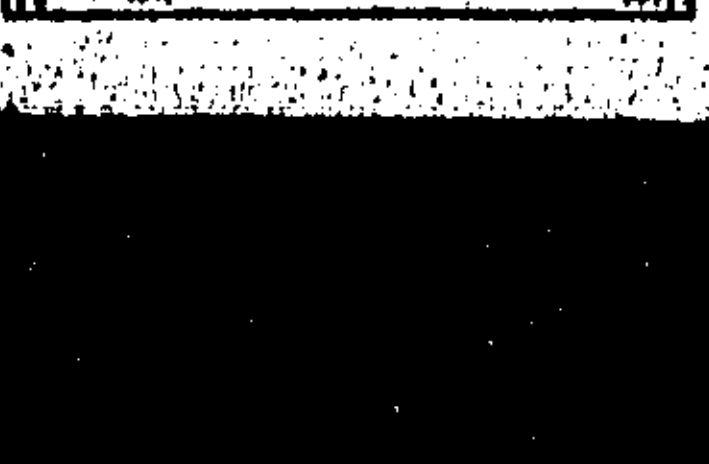
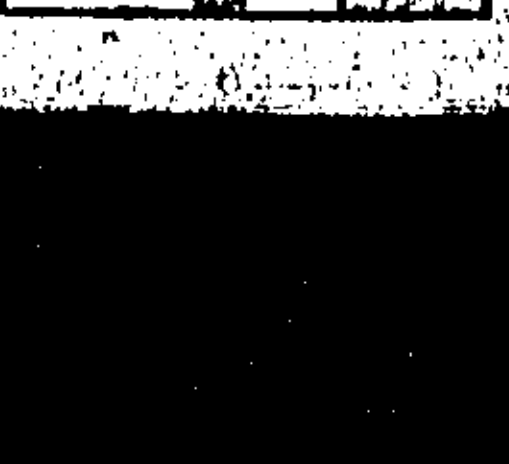
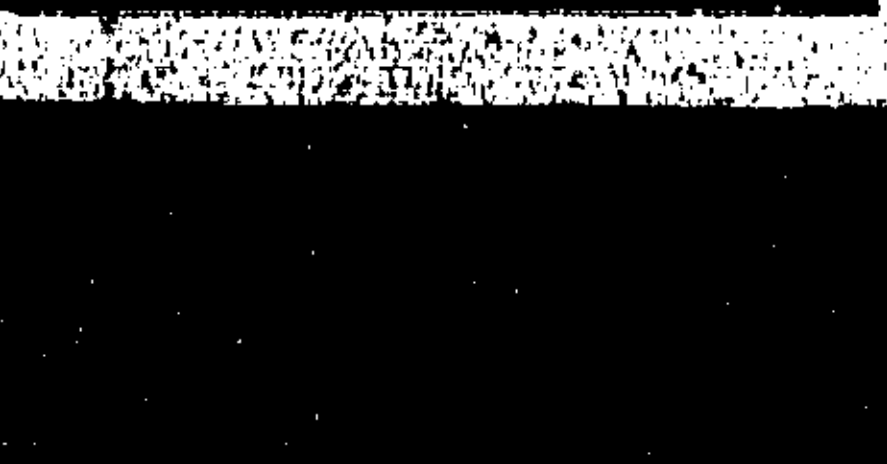
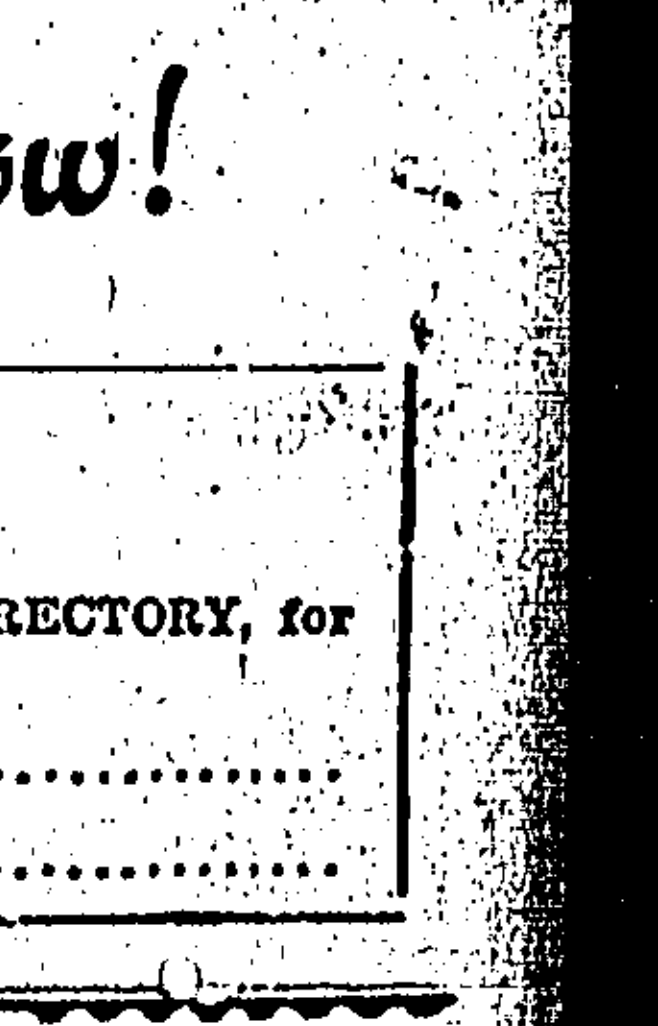
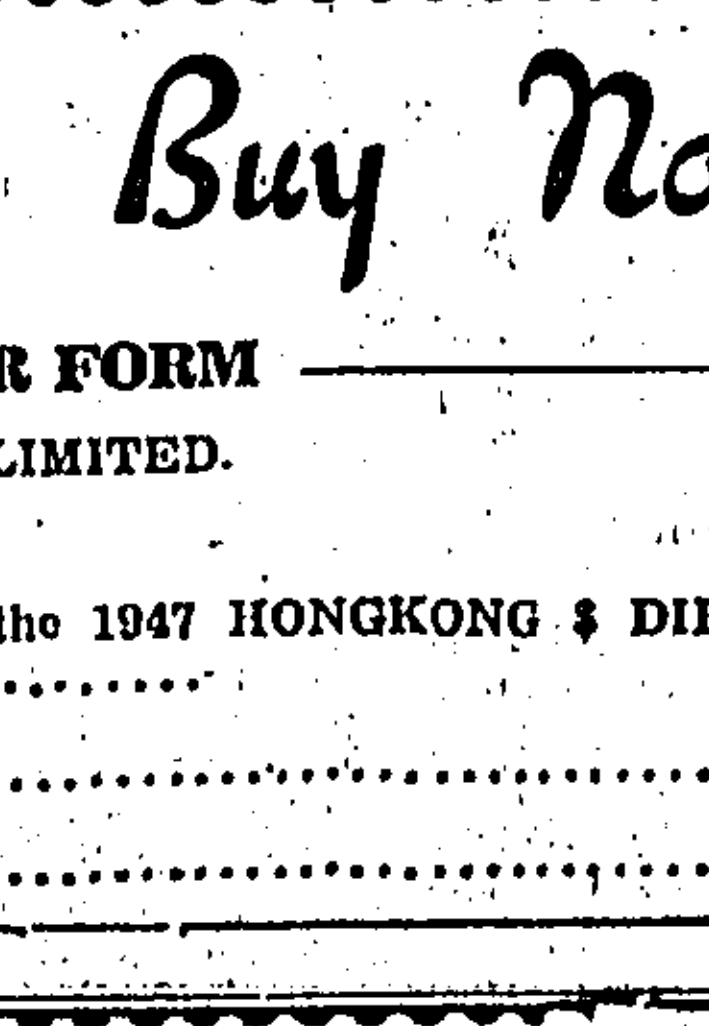
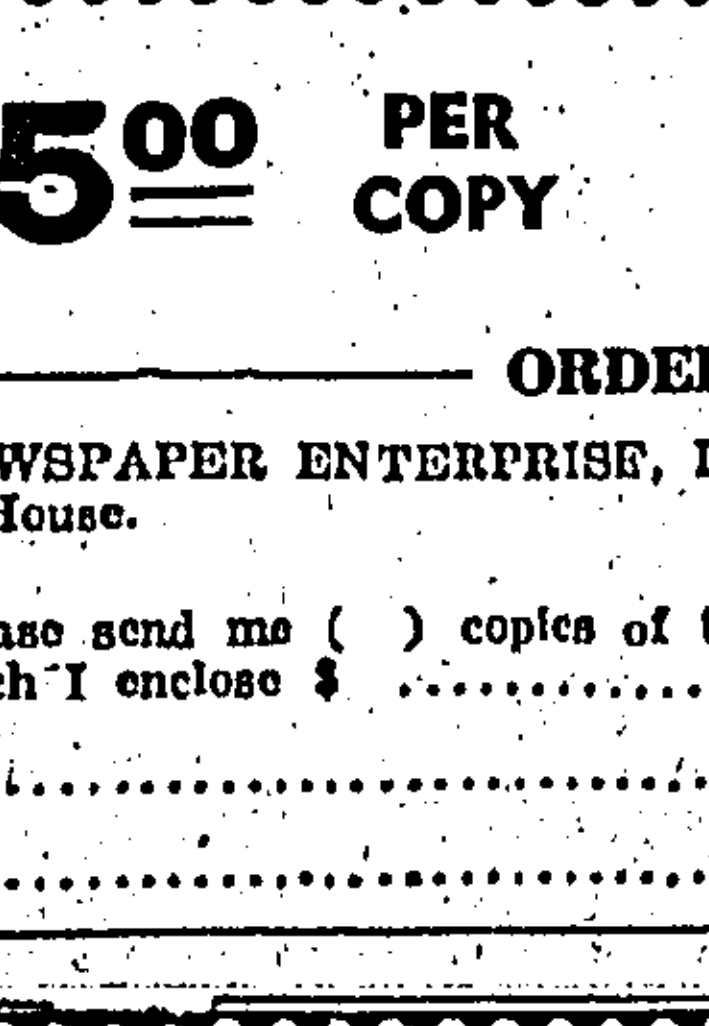
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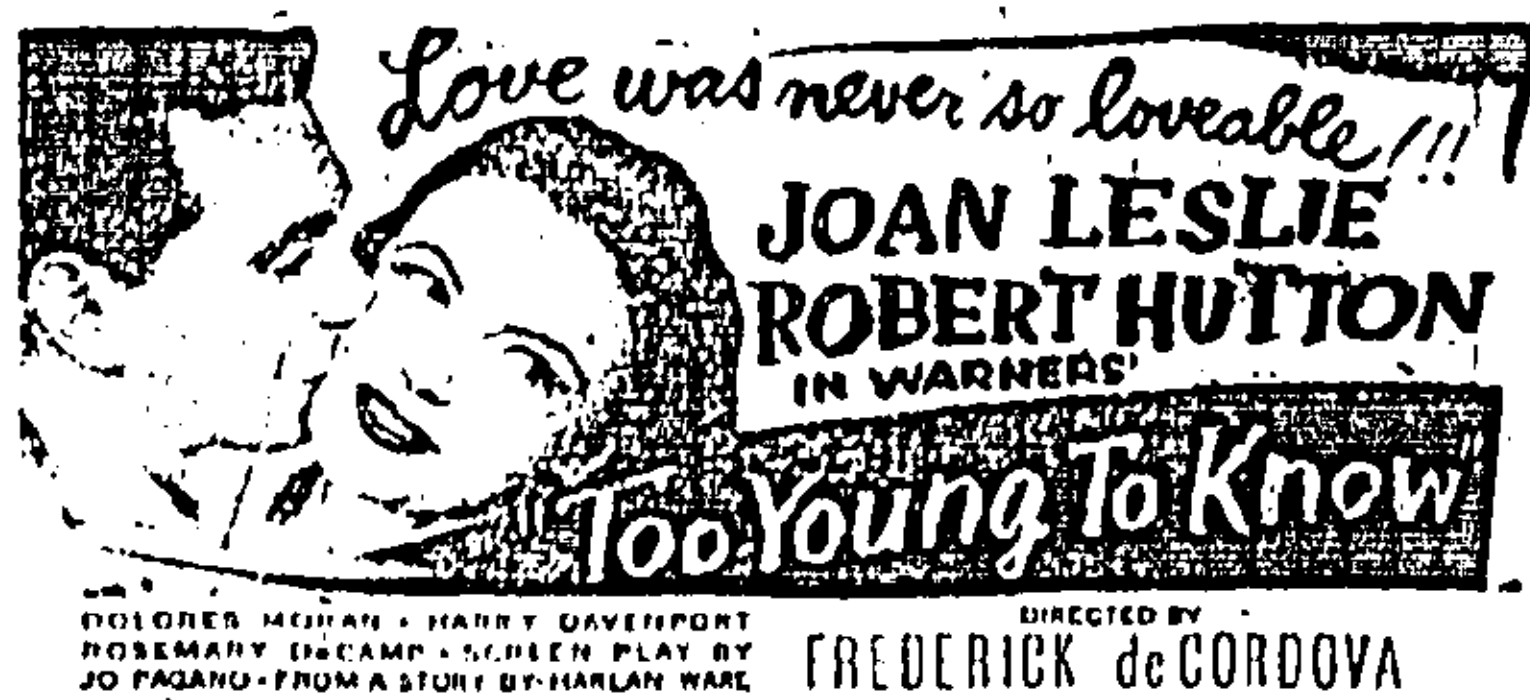
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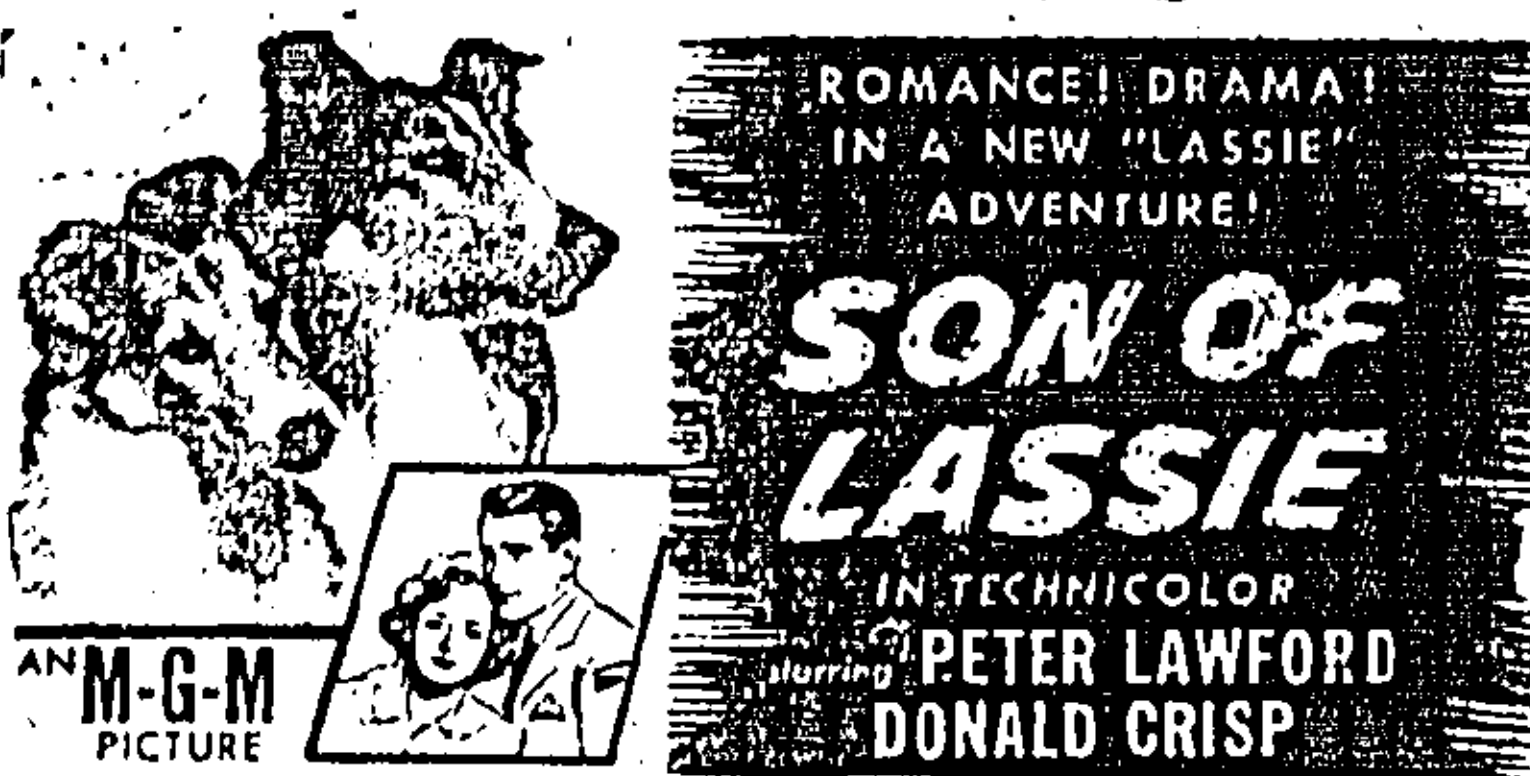
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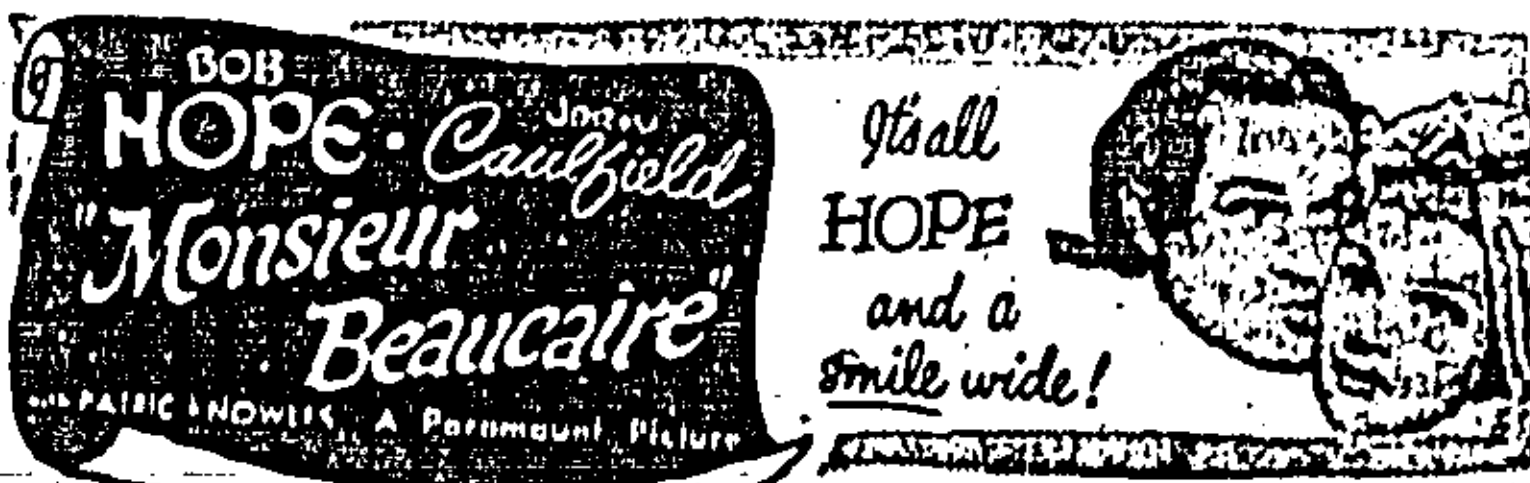


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World Awaits A Coherent US. Policy On China

Events Forcing Early Decision:-- "Cook Or Get Out Of The Kitchen"

Nanking Must Have A Huge Loan

(By James White)

San Francisco, June 29. The world still waits for a coherent American policy towards China. If such a policy exists it needs to be explained publicly. As things now stand, America presents the world this spectacle:

The United States turns over to the Chinese Nationalist Government some ammunition (which can hardly be used for anything but fighting or coercion) and at the same time withholds from the same government large scale economic assistance it needs to fight its civil war and perhaps even stay alive.

Staying alive probably means staying in the civil war.

Here are some implications: It must be expected that the sale of this ammunition at one tenth of its cost will arouse violent reaction among the Chinese Communists and others who have said all along that any American aid to the Chinese government would strengthen its civil war effort.

To such critics bullets are going to look even worse than dollars. This reaction can be expected to go far beyond the actual importance of the ammunition itself which is a special size and useless to anyone else unless he has the same German designed rifle the Chinese central army uses.

130 Per Man

It amounts to 130,000,000 rounds which would give the Kuomintang soldier perhaps 130 bullets assuming there are a million such soldiers fighting the Communists. This is valuable but it is not going to decide the civil war even assuming the Chinese government can get the stuff to China and distribute it.

The government armies could collapse in the meantime if Communist propaganda is telling the truth these days.

More important is the ruling of the United States Import-Export Bank that although its \$500,000,000 fund earmarked for China is expiring unused, the individual projects in China still may merit both official and unofficial loans where found "acceptable."

Everything depends upon what is acceptable, but what is?

Loan Importance

Still more important and vague is the question of a huge loan which the Chinese government probably must have if it is to survive galloping inflation and the losing end of bloody civil strife. Such a loan can come only from America but at present it is not in sight.

Last year Secretary of State George C. Marshall said no further loans to China under prevailing conditions could be justified with the American public.

As the Nanking government lurches steadily nearer collapse the question of such a loan becomes more pressing, whether America talks about it or not. The probability increases that it would have to be granted on a frank political basis openly against the Chinese Communists and openly in support of Chiang Kai-shek's government.

The Answer?

That brings us face to face with the business of rationalising the whole thing with the Marshall programme for Europe which would make American aid conditional upon Europe's own efforts to help herself.

Is the Chinese government capable of qualifying on such a basis?

SHOTS FIRED AT PLANE

Singapore, June 29. Dutch authorities at Batavia have confirmed reports that shots were fired at an Australian Aero-Anson plane at Pangkal Pinang airfield, on Bangka Island, off the east coast of Sumatra last week. The authorities added that the Australian pilot, Gregory Board, left "in contravention of orders." They said that permission had been granted for him to take off, but the order had not then reached the airfield.—Reuter.

Tokyo, June 29.

Japanese repatriates who have been stranded in Soviet-occupied Saghalien since the surrender, disembarked at Hakodate today from the repatriation ships "Taihoku Maru" and "Suva Maru." Another repatriation ship from Saghalien, with over 1,200 repatriates on board, is due in Hakodate tomorrow.—Reuter.

REACTION TO LIFTING OF ARMS EMBARGO

Nanking, June 28.

Government quarters today welcomed the United States action in lifting the embargo on military supplies as a most significant step in American policy.

It was generally held here that the lifting of the embargo and the statement of Import-Export Bank chairman Robert M. Martin Jr. that the bank is prepared to give China loans for specified projects, has strengthened the Government's position and allayed fear in some Chinese quarters.

The recent outburst against Russia by high Chinese officials might place the Government between an indifferent United States and an actively hostile Russia.

It was also believed the moves would boost Nationalist morale, expedite a proclamation for suppression of the Communist "armed rebellion" and strengthen Government dealings with Russia in connection with Dairen and Port Arthur.

Lou Tung-sung, secretary general of the Legislative Yuan naval equipment council, commenting on Martin's statement, said China's most pressing need at the moment is large and immediate loans from the United States to be used in stabilizing China's economic position.

New Currency?

He refused to say whether the Government would issue new currency supported by the hoped-for American loan, as a means of stabilizing the economy, but well-informed quarters indicated that is the Government's plan. Lou said if a large American loan is forthcoming China would be able to tide over the economic crisis.

He said that the present crisis is complicated by psychological factors and "appeared more serious than it actually is. He said that in addition to a loan China needs American military supplies, raw materials and productive machinery which cannot be made in China.—United Press.

"Fascist"

New York, June 28. The Communist organ Daily Worker, in an editorial entitled "130,000,000 Bullets Aimed at the Chinese" today asked "What kind of a peace policy is

Nanking Protests To Moscow

Nanking, June 29.

The National Army-controlled "Peace Daily" said today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing a protest to Russia for the violation of Chinese territorial waters by Soviet fishing boats.

It said the protest would be based on the report of a Chinese gun-boat commander who intercepted a Soviet vessel and instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture which controls the fishing waters along the China coast.

Foreign Office sources were non-committal on the report.—Associated Press.

"Certain Nation"

Shanghai, June 29. The Central News reported from Mukden today that ships belonging to a "certain nation" have been recently engaged in ferrying Communist troops between Dairen and the Shantung port of Chefoo.

The report added that, on June 23, a ship belonging to a "certain nation" carried more than 4,000 tons of war materials to Chefoo for the Communist troops in Shantung.

It is reported that reinforcements are often "rushed" into Manchuria through Dairen by this method.—Reuter.



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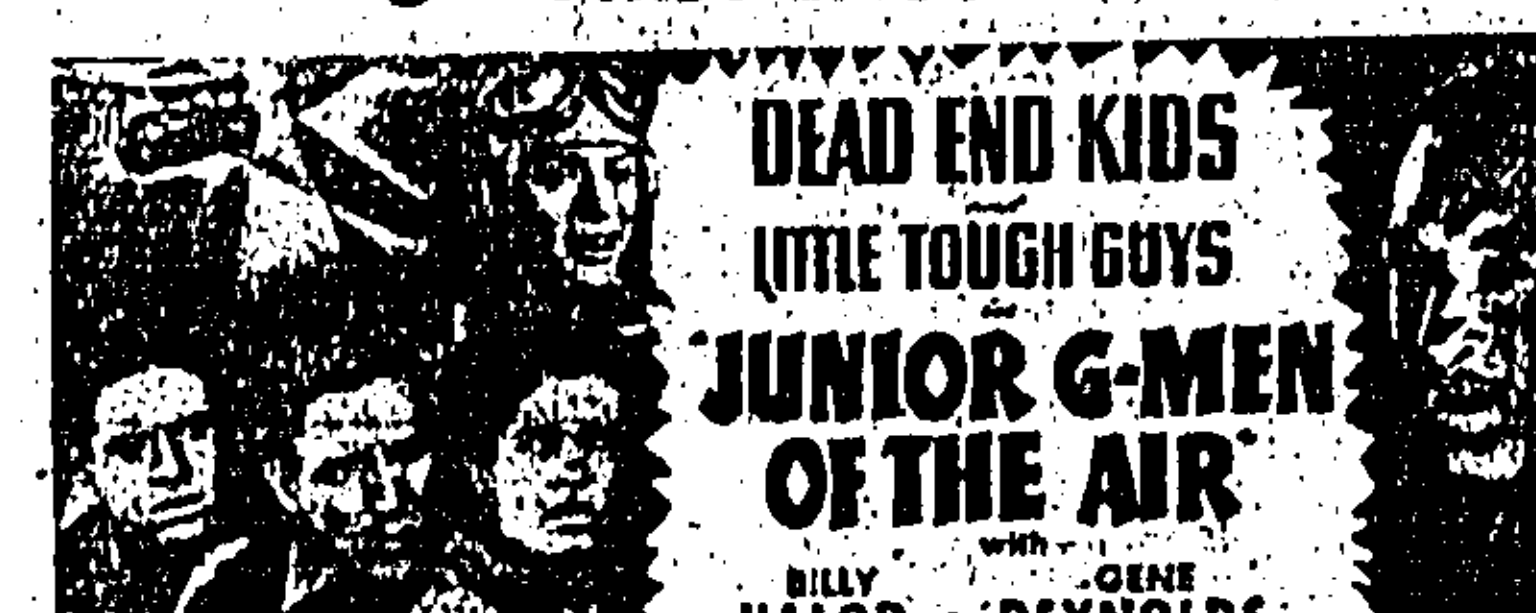
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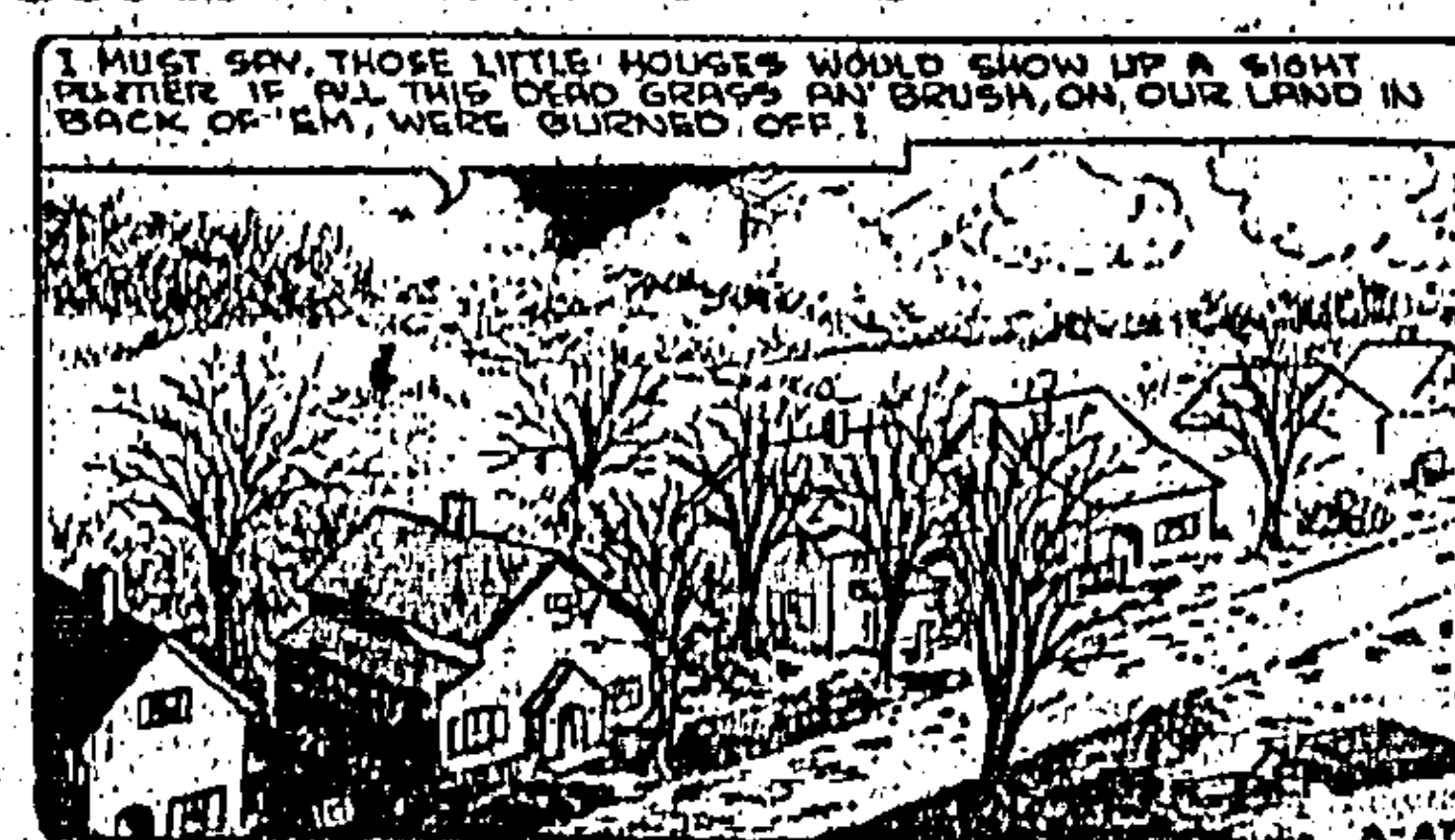
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MILITARY
PAN AMERICANISM

It is not strange that Congress has moved slowly on the plan for inter-American defence which President Truman offered a year ago and is now urging again. The programme under which the United States would furnish military training and arms to other Western Hemisphere nations, is a far-reaching one and should be thoroughly examined. It looks like military Pan Americanism; it could be Pan American militarism.

The idea of hemisphere defence is as old as the Monroe Doctrine. It has developed rapidly in the last few years under war pressure. And it is true, as Mr. Truman said in a special message to Congress last December, that the United States has a special interest in the defence of the Western Hemisphere. The purpose of the programme is to make the United States a more powerful factor in the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

Very great powers would be concerned in the proposed legislation—probably by the United States Army and Navy as agents of the President. For instance, it authorizes the trading of good equipment for obsolete equipment. It will be necessary also to check the provisions which would permit the transmission of military information to other American countries.

Citizens of the United States may be convinced that the powers conferred would be used with restraint and wisdom. They may be persuaded that such a programme will promote not only the safety of the United States but the peace of the world. But they should hold it up until such time that the results will be beneficial.

Latin-American countries which once would have shied violently at any such proposal see no danger in it. Argentina, which is least friendly to the United States, welcomes the plan. Liberals may consider this only a manoeuvre by President Peron to win Washington's approval, but other Latin-American countries also look upon this programme as carrying out the mutual defence ideas of the Act of Chapultepec.

Of course, the scheme can be made exceedingly attractive if the United States is liberal in financing it or in exchanging new equipment for old.

From the viewpoint of American military men, there are obvious advantages. Especially valuable would be the opportunity to establish relations and to standardize equipment which would facilitate the use of South American air bases in case of war. They would find it useful also to be able to expand the markets for United States arms. While South America does not seem to be strategically as vital to the United States as some parts of Europe or Africa, "hemisphere defence" is more than a pretty phrase, and this plan would make it easier.

But there are also real dangers in the plan. Other countries may question it as much as similar arrangements by Russia in areas close to her. What Moscow is doing in eastern Europe cannot be justified on grounds of "special responsibility" or its "preponderant technical, economic, and military resources." Nor do the people of the United States expect their Government to follow the same course in Latin America. But many of them have been uneasy about the degree to which American power has supported reactionary and dictatorial regimes—including several in Latin America.

Moreover, they realize that the positive development of democracy in the Western Hemisphere is a more solid foundation for defence than any military arrangement. Why isn't equal effort being devoted to knitting the Western Hemisphere together by cultural and economic ties?

In This Exclusive Interview With Virgil Pinkley, General Franco Deplores the General Coolness Towards His Regime, Which He Blames On

AMERICAN FICKLENESS
TOWARDS SPAIN

Madrid, June 26.

Nations which recognised Franco Spain eight years ago are now attempting to make the same government and people appear as a danger to peace despite their pacific acts. Generalissimo Francisco Franco told me in an exclusive interview today.

Francisco blamed the United States for much of the present world attitude toward his country. He rebuked the United States for a fickle attitude and stated that promises made during the war by the late President Roosevelt had not been lived up to this day.

"Since the end of the Second World War there has been inspired from abroad a feeling of suspicion and coolness among the Spanish people toward the American nation as a result of the lack of consideration and unjust treatment which Spain has been suffering for over two years under the guidance of the United States."

He warned the Spanish people are growing cool toward outside dictators. In this connection he proposed that the United States stick to the principles of the San Francisco Charter and specifically re-committed non-interference "in that which is personal and private for each people."

U.S. in Europe

The 54-year-old Caudillo, master of the Spanish Government, answered at length the questions submitted by the writer. These ranged over a wide field of domestic and international subjects.

In appearance Franco is stocky and ruddy-faced. He carries a little more weight than during the civil war years. He speaks quietly and at times slowly. He thinks carefully and studies problems in great detail.

In answer to "How does Spain view the growing role of the United States in Europe, especially regarding the Mediterranean and Near and Middle East?" the Caudillo said: "Physically, North America is further removed from the southern hemisphere of the continent than she is from Spain, but she is in a position to reach the route other than free seas and skies. The United States, because of scientific and industrial progress and due to her strong position in a wrecked world, has an important role to play in the international field. A nation which has such responsibilities and possibilities cannot be egotistical or draw back from the out-rages and injustices which affect international order."

Communism

Discussion of loans elicited a marked tone of irony from Franco who said, "Spain has fulfilled all its obligations including debts owed by the previous state. Having liquidated all external debts and having maintained most solvent position in a reign of great peace and stability my country has not received the slightest collaboration in world international finances."

"Doubtless it must be good business to give loans to those who are not going to repay them rather than to arrange normal credits for good debtors," he said.

Turning to the question of

Communism, el Caudillo said: "Spain knows Communism better than anyone else. Spain defended herself against Communism and Spain vaccinated herself as much as possible against Communism."

"Warlike measures are not the most appropriate arms for defeating Communism, although sometimes that defence

By VIRGIL
PINKLEY

is necessary. The way to defeat Communism is to undo its towers for captivating by achieving a social state which meets the desires of mankind and by unmasking the tyranny that Communism is and represents."

Bright Picture

To the question of "What is the economic situation in Spain today from the standpoint of the average man and what external or internal factors favoured or hindered improvements?" the answer was: "Spain is going through an economic situation which is still weak but a better future is certain. Fifty years of bad government and disregard of vital problems, cost an outlay of tremendous effort to compensate for that abandonment. War in Europe and destruction of economy in so many European countries with which we maintained economic and commercial relations have impaired our task of revival. The standards of living of the average person increased considerably in spite of that. This, plus the fact that the population is up about 3,000,000 in the past ten years, causes important consumer problems which still are ahead of our production capacity."

Democracy

Returning to the discussion of democracy versus dictatorship government, the former wizard of colonial Moroccan warfare said: "Democracy is a term which has many meanings and many degrees for many peoples and one cannot define it in accordance with the limited viewpoint of a single group. For example, our syndicates or unions elect their representatives periodically for different corporations."

"Has there been more freedom of press or radio, at least from the Anglo-Saxon concept?" Franco was then asked. "Are you planning to restore to the owners or proprietors of newspapers full control over newspapers?"

"The fact that our press and radio carry out certain patriotic and moral obligations doesn't mean that there is lack of freedom," Franco replied. "There is no freedom against the homeland or against moral. There is no freedom to be hostile towards or insult nations or chiefs of state abroad. There is, however, freedom for all legitimate activities. The owners of newspapers enjoy full ownership, which is limited only by those

circumstances of a moral nature or of service to the nation established by the press laws."

The Army

Asked why Spain maintained a large army, Franco, who loves to hunt wild boars and mountain goats, declared: "The army which Spain maintains today is not a very big army and is effective to respond exclusively to requirements guaranteeing our Pyrenean frontier against aggressions and infiltrations of terrorists organized in France. A slight improvement in the situation in recent years enabled us to reduce the number of soldiers by over half. But we must not forget the aggressive spirit that still exists in Europe and, in these days, the European press reports the recruiting and departure of international Communist brigades organized in France."

Every able-bodied young man serves two years in the army or military forces in Spain. "Increased military expenditures is not peculiar to the Spanish budget," Franco continued. "It is an expense that appears in all budgets of the world."

"What developments do you hope to see in relations with Mediterranean nations, especially France, Italy, Portugal and North Africa?" was the next question.

Relations with France

"It is more than a century since Spain was at war with her neighbours," Franco answered. "Her interests are not in conflict with those of any other nation. In view of this, if Spain is indeed important in the strategic Mediterranean aspect, she constitutes an element of peace because of her history and pacific feelings."

"If relations between Spain and one of those countries (France) undoubtedly had Franco in mind) are not as cordial as they might be, we can assure that it is not because Spain has engaged in some unfriendly act but, instead, because of the undertow of passionate excesses which the war created, in which the interest of people was often sacrificed to the passion of persons or more turbulent interest. Spain, with her patience and goodwill, has demonstrated for several years that she is a constructive element in this order."

"When I was in Rome, the Pope received me in private audience and commented on the great work in reconstruction being done by the Church in Spain. Would your Excellency care to comment on this?" Franco was asked.

Christian Spirit

"Spain is a Catholic state," he answered. "And because of this fact, all the laws and life of the nation is influenced by a lofty Christian spirit. The church, free and independent, carries out her apostolic mission with full use of her rights. This Catholic character of the Spanish state and the approval which her laws have been accorded by the people."

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

CARNIVAL

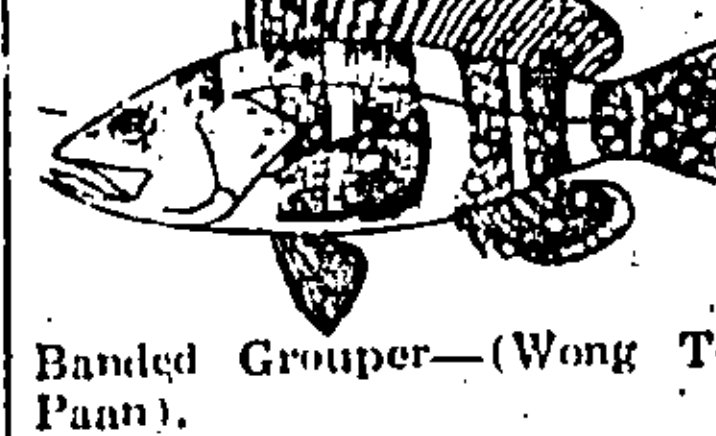
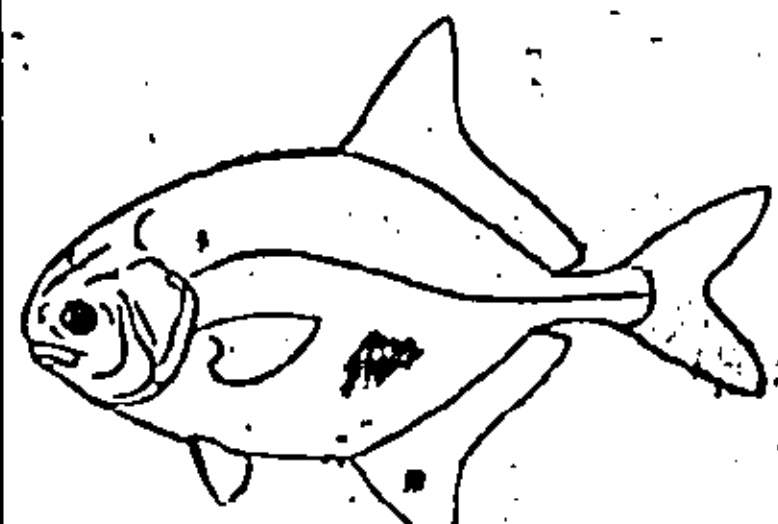
By Dick Turner



"Frankly, I think the reverend has been spending too much time with the church's boys' boxing club!"

Hong Kong Fish

As was expected unfavourable winds and bad weather have caused a decrease in the amount of fish landed locally and consequently there has been a sharp rise in the price of fish. In addition very little fishing was done during the Dragon Boat Festival period and the little fish that was in the Market fetched very high prices. A small improvement in quantity of fish available can be expected in the coming weeks if the weather improves.



Banded Grouper—(Wong Teng Pan).

A good food fish, it has a yellowish grey body with 6 vertical bands of a light sepia brown tint and numerous small yellow spots on the sides of body and head. The dorsal is dusky, tipped with bright yellow and its spines are very strong. Available all the year, its common size is a foot but it reaches 16 inches. Fry or bake.

Average price in May \$2.00 a catty.

This fish has a silvery body with a brassy iridescence, deeper coloured above. It has a golden

corded by the Holy See give the world the best answer regarding the moral principles of our regime.

A devout Catholic, Franco attends Mass every morning at nine o'clock.

"What are Spain's cultural relations with the various Latin American powers?" was the next question.

"Spain does not have egoistic thought in connection with her daughters of yesterday, which have come to her in search of our common history, and here they always will find all assistance and all the disinterestedness which mothers are capable of showing their children."

"The political differences which may exist in some of these countries do not concern us although we are not happy about them."

Lesson Of War
The question: "Would Spain welcome greater international cooperation in aviation and navigation?" drew the answer: "Clearly, the big lesson of this war has been realization that there is an international interest greater than national rights and that the former should serve everyone. Spain has given her example in a number of international meetings concerning air accords. It is necessary not to mix political passions and other interests with that which is of interest to nations, in order to achieve this international cooperation."

Speaking of the international improvements achieved during his regime, Franco warmed to the subject: "The civil war saw the loss of more than half our railroad rolling stocks, our merchant marine was reduced by one-third and trucks and automobiles were worn out entirely. But work is progressing to restore and improve all these facilities. Many railroad lines are being electrified. We now are at work building three great new lines running to the North, Northwest and Southwest."

"We made great strides in reducing infant mortality. The nation had 2,000 bedsin tuberculosis sanatoriums before the war. Today we have over 20,000 in splendid modern sanatoriums. Some new sanatoriums will be inaugurated in the near future. There are hundreds of maternity centres, anti-malarial centres and health institutes scattered throughout the country."—United Press.

Pampano—(Wong Lap Chong)

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UNITED STATES STEPS IN Aide Memoire To Indonesia Republic War With Dutch Staved Off?

Batavia, June 29. A last-minute pledge from the United States on Saturday to discuss economic aid to Indonesia was believed to have caused the Dutch to call off plans for launching military operations against the Indonesian Republic on Monday. The United States, in an "aide memoire," urged the Indonesian Republic to "cooperate without delay" in the immediate formation of an interim federal government, and added that the United States was ready to talk about economic help to such a government when it is established.

The note stressed that the Dutch Commissioner Hubertus Van Mook to consult with Indonesian President Sukarno. "You can quote me as being optimistic," Budjardjo said. He reportedly will ask President Sukarno for written confirmation that Indonesia will be willing to accept Dutch sovereignty and power of decision in the interim government.

The authorities said Budjardjo had given Dr. van Mook such verbal assurances. Dutch officials today called a conference at the palace attended by four high ranking Indonesian officials. — United Press.

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Hague Reaction

The Hague, June 29. An authoritative source reported last night that the United States' note to the Republic of Indonesia urging agreement with the Dutch terms for an interim government in the East Indies was "much appreciated" by the Netherlands Government.

There was no official comment on the American note, which also pledged consideration of financial aid to the Indies, but the information source said a special all-night cabinet meeting was held after the contents of the note were made known here.

Another cabinet session was held on Saturday afternoon for a discussion of the Indonesian situation. — Associated Press.

Breathing Space

Batavia, June 29. The full text of the United States State Department's note delivered today is being taken to President Soekarno at Jogjakarta tomorrow.

Neutral observers describe it as a breathing space in Indonesia's still critical political situation.

In a 22-page document the State Department requests the Indonesian Republic to cooperate without delay in the formation of a Federal Interim Government in accordance with Dutch proposals and Premier Sjahrir's radio speech, and promises financial aid to the Federal Government for reconstruction when it is established.

A copy, it is understood, was also handed to the Dutch. — Reuter.

Precautions in Batavia

Batavia, June 29. Dutch guards in front of the Dutch Military buildings in Batavia have been reinforced, and persons wanting to enter must show their identity cards, the Dutch Official News Agency announced tonight. — Reuter.

Mortar Fire

Batavia, June 29. A Dutch communique reported today that mortar fire from Republican Army positions along the Indonesian demarcation line killed a Dutch soldier and wounded four more during skirmishes in the past week.

The communique said this minor fighting took place near Medan in North Sumatra. — United Press.

War Avoided

Batavia, June 29. Reliable Indonesian sources bluntly said the "note has avoided war in the Indies."

"The United States has taken an active stand at last," one informant said. "The American note requesting the immediate establishment of an interim government or no American loans to Indonesians or Dutch is reasonable."

The first break in the tense political and military situation came today when Ali Budjardjo, Secretary-General of the Indonesian delegation, left for Jogjakarta at the request of

Batavia, June 29.

The Dutch Overseas Territory Ministry today denied any knowledge of an order of the day, said to have been issued by the Dutch Far East Commander-in-Chief, ordering an "attack on all fronts" on Monday.

"At the very least," the Ministry said, "these reports refer to documents on preparatory measures about which no decision has been taken." — Reuter.

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JAPAN TRADE WITH WORLD

Policy Of Inter-Allied Board Raw Materials Shortage

New York, June 29. It is the desire of the Inter-Allied Trade Board and all authorities concerned with the rehabilitation of Japan that trade relations be reopened on a world wide basis. Thomas R. Wilson, Chief of the ITB Branch Office in Japan, told a meeting of the Foreign Trade Bureau of Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Wilson, who explained the agreement under which representatives of commercial firms will be admitted to Japan beginning Aug. 15 and commercial contracts may be completed on and after Sept. 1, declared that no one can conceive of developing Japanese economy on a dollar basis.

The ITB Branch chief told traders that Japan was being re-opened to private world trade under agreements between the Inter-Allied Trade Board and General Douglas MacArthur.

He declared "a large proportion of Japanese products are not of interest to the United States market and therefore must be sold in other countries, particularly in the Far Eastern arena. This is also necessary in view of the need to import raw materials from those areas."

Raw Materials

Wilson explained that among problems that had to be faced by the occupying authorities and the special trade mission to Japan was the lack of living facilities for the commercial representatives. But finally, he added, the U.S. Army Hqs. determined they could make facilities available in four of Japan's principal industrial areas.

One of the major problems was the inability of the Japanese to purchase raw materials. Thus Wilson said foreign purchasers may find it advantageous to supply certain raw materials for which they would take finished products.

Wilson conceded that the major problem of private traders was the inability to establish an exchange rate. He added: "We were faced with the problem of pulling a rate out of the air which would undoubtedly have to be changed in the near future, or of trying to develop a process whereby commercial transactions may be completed without the use of an exchange rate. The latter plan was overwhelmingly decided upon."

State Of Collapse

The Branch chief declared a production programme must be developed in Japan "that will put the people to work." He emphasised Japanese economy was in a state of complete collapse and that in sending a commission to Japan the only purpose was to try and rehabilitate the economy by opening Japan's trade with the world.

He said the occupying authorities have agreed to open transactional communications and these should be available before Aug. 15. "Thus," he said.

STEEL LAY-OFF

Washington, June 28. Ten thousand workers in the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation's mills in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio, district will be laid off on Monday, owing to the coal shortage, the Corporation announced tonight.

Rumanian Mortgages To Russia

London, June 28. Russia has taken further steps to ensure the complete assimilation of Rumania's economy, writes the Sunday Times diplomatic correspondent.

Though the Rumanian Minister of Public Economy has been called to Moscow to discuss Rumanian crop prospects, the talks will actually cover a much wider field.

"Russia proposes to place 100,000,000 roubles at the disposal of the Rumanian Treasury and asks in return a mortgage on the Rumanian state railways," the correspondent continues.

"It will be difficult for the Rumanian Government to side-step the proposal.

"Railways are the only transport system in Rumania over which Russian control is not yet fully exercised. Air, sea and river transport is already run by the so-called Sovron Societies, in which Soviet influence is predominant."

"Rumania is also to be invited to undertake to build with Russian technical guidance a network of roads and to establish airfields at indicated points."

The correspondent adds that Moscow made considerable credits available to the Polish Government over a year ago and is not reported to be proposing substantial financial aid to Hungary in return for economic concessions.

"The operations suggest that Russia has important resources at its disposal and it will be interesting to see the line taken by M. Molotov towards the American offer of aid to Europe."

SPENDING TOO FAST

Washington, June 29. British use of the American loan is again exceeding official estimates, with an additional withdrawal of \$25,000,000 registered on account books of the United States Treasury.

Total withdrawals from the loan are now \$512,500,000 of the original \$537,500,000.

British officials in Washington say that the rise of American prices has been a large factor in the quick disappearance of the loan.

Heavy British expenditure in Germany has also been a factor.—Associated Press.

Newsmen Liable To Death!

Budapest, June 28. British and American newspaper correspondents, together with all other journalists, both foreign and domestic, working in Hungary, would be liable to punishment, including the death sentence, for publishing reports which would harm the reputation at home or abroad of the Hungarian Republic.

The question arose from a statement by M. Istvan Ris, Minister of Justice, published today, predicting press law reform and the setting up of a special court to try press offences.—Reuter.

WAFF STABBED TO DEATH

Calro, June 28. A member of the Women's Auxiliary Force was stabbed to death and a British sergeant accompanying her was seriously injured last night by unknown men while they were returning from a cinema at Fayed, headquarters of the British Middle East land forces.—Reuter.

CHRISTIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

New York, June 28. Two hundred and twenty-eight young men and women will sail on Monday aboard the Marine Juniper to attend the world conference of Christian Youth in Oslo, beginning on July 22. Of the American contingent, 26 come from the New York area.—United Press.

Too Far From The Reality

Geneva, June 28. A warning that the International Labour Organisation Conference was sometimes "too far from the reality of everyday life" was given by Mr. Daniel Mayer, French Minister of Labour, addressing the Conference today.

An attack on "damnable conditions" in some places of "white colonisation" was made by Mr. E. Ward, the Australian Minister of Transport and External Territories.

Mr. Ward said that there should be a determination to act together to preserve world peace by basing international trade upon the principle of mutual advantage, and by elimination of exploitation of human labour.

He said that capitalist economy, involving the danger of war, was dependent on the united action of organised workers throughout the world.

The Australian employers' delegate, Mr. O. W. Hawkins, said that there could be little fear of recession as long as employers, workers and governments all cooperated to increase production and translate the enormous purchasing power into something tangible.—Reuter.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RETURN

Washington, June 28. Assets: Gold certificates on hand and due from U.S. Treasury \$19,229,000,000; Total Discounts and advances 132,000,000; Total Gold Certificates reserve 19,399,000,000; Total U.S. Government securities 21,582,000,000; Total loans and securities 22,716,000,000; Total Assets 44,570,000,000.

Liabilities: Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation 24,004,000,000; Deposit member banks reserve A/C 16,081,000,000; Total Deposits 17,937,000,000; Total liabilities 40,085,000,000; Ratio of gold certificates reserve to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined 47.8%; Gold Stock 21,744,000,000; Money in circulation 28,163,000,000.—Reuter.

NATIONALISATION IN HUNGARY

Budapest, June 28. Nationalisation of all big Hungarian banks was agreed on by the Government Coalition parties at an inter-party conference here today.

The three biggest banks will be nationalised by Aug. 1, and others, including the Danubian Bank owned by the Communists, by Nov. 1.

Nationalisation does not affect the rights of foreign shareholders.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 28. Silver, Ready, per 100 tolas 171 Rupees, 08 Annas; New Settlement (Unofficial) 173, 08; Forward, per 100 tola 174, 00; Gold, Delivered, per tola 115, 00; Forward (June 20) 114, 12; Sovereign, Each unquoted.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA BULLION

Alexandria, June 28. Gold, per "dirhem" 141 1/2 piastres, Egyptian pound 440. Sovereign 482, Turkish pound 330, Napoleon 330, Dollar (piece de cinq) 440, Silver, (piastres) per Kilogram 840.—Reuter.

ZURICH FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Zurich, June 28. Zurich on London 17.36, New York 430, Paris 3.62, Brussels 9.87, Amsterdam 162.30, Lisbon 15.32, Buenos Aires 104.00, Stockholm 119.63, Madrid 39.75.—Reuter.

BANK OF FRANCE RETURN

Paris, June 28. Note circulation 704,810,000,000 francs; Increase from previous week 12,518,000,000; Bank loan to state 90,500,000,000; Increase from previous week 20,500,000,000.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE GOLD

Buenos Aires, June 28. Sovereign, buyers 32.00, sellers 33.00; U.S. \$20, 118.00; 100.00; Gold, Bar, Gramme 530, 8.64.—Reuter.

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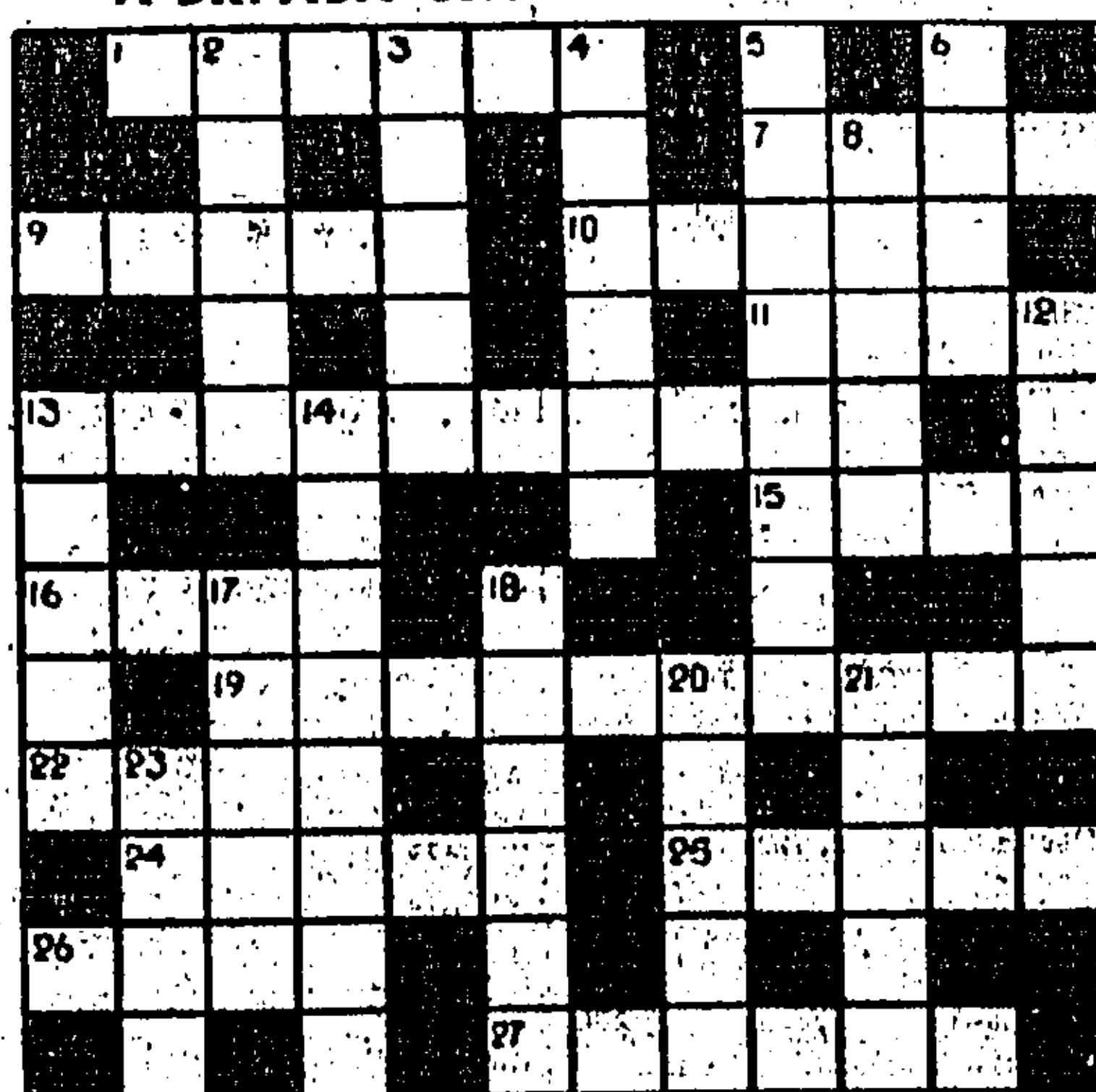
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Clues Across

1. Beach.
7. Companion.
9. Butter.
10. Sufficient.
11. Tiers.
12. Determination.
15. Calf Meat.
16. Virtuous.
17. Downcast.
24. Construct.
25. Satire.
27. Doll.

Clues Down

2. Bundle of hay.
3. Cancel.
4. Shortage.
5. Got better.
6. Simmer.
8. Solitary.
12. Elite.
13. Talked angrily.
14. Commanding.
17. Scent.
18. Black suit.
20. Din.
21. Important period.
22. Musical instrument.

Saturday's Crossword

Across—3 Estrange; 8 Rain; 9 Resolved; 11 Prepared; 13 Flaw; 15 Horseman; 18 Donation; 19 Stop; 21 Farewell; 23 Assailed; 25 Firm; 27 Distends.

Down—1 Trip; 2 Mire; 4 Seat; 5 Road; 6 Novel; 7 Endow; 9 Raced; 10 Sodani; 12 Boost; 14 Atoll; 16 Moral; 17 Naked; 19 Sward; 20 Oasis; 21 Fine; 22 Road; 23 Exit; 24 Limb.

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Sensational Defeat At Wimbledon

Budge Patty Beats John Bromwich

Wimbledon, June 28.
A packed Wimbledon Centre Court saw the first real upset of the championship this afternoon when 23-year-old Budge Patty, of the United States, unseeded and not even ranked in his own country, beat the Australian No. 1 player, John Bromwich, seeded No. 2, and expected finalist by 6/4, 0/6, 6/4, 1/6, 6/4.

Patty is almost unknown in the United States as he lives on the Riviera, where he says he prefers to play his tennis.

This dark-haired young man, who is a worthy winner, although he has not yet won a Wimbledon title, has a 4-1 lead in his match with the Australian. He is playing with that offensive spirit which is essential in tennis.

The American, undaunted by his opponent's reputation, went out for a winner, and getting quickly into the match, he took the first set without an upset. Associated Press.

Bromwich, who had been playing a game and, with Patty appearing to tire and suffering from cramps, spectators thought it was all over. But the fair-haired Australian kept on hitting wide and into the net when he should have scored winners, and Patty led two sets to one after losing two set points.

Not A Great Match
There was then another Australian revival, for after Patty had won the first game he did not take an other as Bromwich levelled the sets.

Once again Bromwich failed to consolidate his advantage and Patty, going out for everything, took his rival's service for the match.

It was not a great encounter for all its element of surprise and Patty, who though he was of Bromwich, will not be supported by many to put out Jaroslav Drobny, of Czechoslovakia, when they meet in the quarter-finals.

Drobny got a walkover today, his Argentine opponent, Enrique Moron, having to scratch with an injured shoulder.

Kramer Extended
Not one of the other fifth round men's singles matches produced a surprise, although the American, Jack Kramer, favorite to win the title, was given a hard game by Torsten Johansson, of Sweden, who plays a lot of tennis with King Gustav. Johansson, with everything to gain, went for the winners and although losing the first set had two set points before losing the second. The score was 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

DEATH OF FILM STARS' BABY

Hollywood, June 27.
The death occurred here of a tiny daughter born three months prematurely to actress Jane Wyman and her actor husband, Ronald Reagan. The one and a half pound baby lived only 12 hours. The mother was reportedly "all right".—United Press.

STYMIE ROMPS HOME

New York, June 29.
Stymie, Mrs. Ethel Jacobs' bargain horse, scored an easy victory in the \$25,000 added Questionnaire Handicap at Empire City today, passing the former money-winning record of Whirlaway and moving within \$2,010 of the current record holder, Assault.

Making his move at the head of the stretch, the six-year-old handicap star romped home by two lengths with Brown Mogul second and Barney Murphy's Concordia third.

Stymie was timed at 1:54 flat for the mile and 1:10 1/16. First place money amounted to \$18,225, giving the victor which Mrs. Jacobs claimed for \$15,000, four years ago a total of \$574,650 earned, and passing the \$561,161 earned by Whirlaway. It fell just short of the \$576,760 won by Assault.—United Press.

average speed of 616 m.p.h.). It is probable however that Britain will make an attempt next year with a De Havilland Swallow or the new Victors Attacker.

The reason for the decision is that more data on the capabilities of these two types is needed before they can be considered as challengers to the record.—L.P.S.

Night Games
New York, June 29.
In the only night game in the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals won a close 8-7 decision over the Cincinnati Reds.

"RINGER" IN TWO RACES
Baltimore, June 29.
The State Racing Commission ruled two racing figures off Maryland tracks for five years today after they were found guilty of perpetrating a "ringer" in two races.

National League
St. Louis Cardinals 8, Cincinnati Reds 7.
Winning pitcher: Mort Cooper.

NOTTS SCORE 324 AGAINST SPRINGBOKS

Nottingham, June 28.
Nottingham's wicket, renowned as one to break the heart, was occupied almost throughout the day while Notts compiled 324 runs against the South Africans today.

South Africa batted for ten minutes at the day's close, but Melville and Dyer concentrated on keeping their wickets intact, ready no doubt for an onslaught on the county bowlers on Monday. They scored three before stumps were drawn.

The South African bowlers met with early success, getting the wicket of Harris with only 27 runs on the board, but Simpson then joined Keeton and the pair took the total well past the hundred before another wicket fell. Then Keeton, just reaching the nervous 90's, was leg before.

Inspired by this success, the South Africans, who never gave away runs in the field, looked like breaking the pitch's reputation when four wickets were down for 100, but Stocks proved a stumpling block.

This left-handed, who was given a Test trial last year, treated the bowling with respect and yet scored whenever the opportunity offered, and the total rose steadily. He reached 73 when he was brilliantly caught by Mitchell, who made amends for dropping an earlier slip catch off Jepson.

Sound Job
This miss of Mitchell's was not particularly expensive, as Jepson, who always threatened to be out for snickering the ball behind the wicket, did repeat the stroke to be snapped up by Ovenshine when he had scored 20. Pimmsall was the bowler and he came out with the best bowling figures of four for 60 in 36.4 overs.

Altogether, the South Africans can be considered to have accomplished a sound performance in getting rid of a reputedly strong batting side for a total of 324 when considering the lack of assistance given bowlers by the pitch. Fast men were never really dangerous, there being no response from the turf, though it was on fault of the pitch that slow bowlers sometimes sent down a loose ball in the full toss category, which was duly slashed to the boundary.

The close of play scores were: Notts 324 (Keeton 90, Simpson 40, Stocks 73, Pimmsall four for 60, Mann two for 77, Begbie two for 44). South Africans three runs for no wickets.—Reuter.

Robinson Makes Good
New York, June 29.
Jackie Robinson, first negro in big league baseball, has come through for Brooklyn under extreme pressure to become an important factor in the Dodgers' rise to the National League lead.

BAILEY BREAKS RECORD

London, June 28.
Macdonald Bailey, West Indian sprinter from Trinidad, who holds the British 100 yards and furlong titles, beat the British 100 yards record when winning the Southern Counties championship in 9.6 seconds this afternoon.

His time equals that registered by Eddie Conwell, of the United States, at White City on Whit Monday.

A wind gauge in use at the time of the race verified the fact that the West Indian gained no assistance from the wind.

The British record, to the joint credit of E.H. Liddell and Macdonald Bailey, is on the books at 9.7 seconds and the American's Whitman time is awaiting ratification.

After today's race Bailey said: "I am particularly pleased to have broken my own record and my one ambition now is to get it down to 9.5 seconds."

Another Record
Berkeley, Calif., June 29.
Herb McKenley, of the University of Illinois, bettered the world record in the 440-yard dash for the second straight week.

He ran it in 46.4 seconds, one tenth slower than last week in winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association event.

McKenley led a team of Big Ten athletes to victory over the Pacific Coast Conference all stars, 84 to 37.—Associated Press.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
Close of play scores in first class cricket matches tonight were:
At Tonbridge Wells: Kent 149 (Fagg 51, Carey four for 35). Sussex 105 for six.
At Derby: Glamorgan 211 (Wooller 69, Gladwin five for 57, Coppson four for 32). Derbyshire to bat.
At Portsmouth: Hampshire 300 (McCorkell 70, Wager 56, Mills six for 76). Cambridge University to bat.
At Manchester: Leicestershire 141 (Pollard five for 57). Lancashire 154 for six (G. A. Edrich 53 not out).
At Bath: Worcestershire 131 (Wellard eight for 52) and four for no wickets. Somerset 113 (Perks five for 39, Howarth four for 27).
At Birmingham: Northamptonshire 80 (Pritchard four for 30, Hollis six for 24) and four for two. Warwickshire 123.
At Leeds: Middlesex 124 (Edrich 70, Bowes four for 34; Coxon three for 29) and 80 for three. Yorkshire 86 (Young four for 29, D. Compton four for 23).
At the Oval: Surrey 120 (Godard seven for 55). Gloucestershire 54 for two.
At Leeds: M.C.C. 125 (Robinson four for 34, Kardar four for 25). Oxford University 136 for six.—Reuter.

HARVARD WINS
Seattle, June 29.
The crew of Harvard University flashed across the calm waters of Lake Washington today to annex the Intercollegiate Spring Regatta title before 100,000 spectators. Yale finished second and Washington's undefeated freshman crew, rowing against varsity competition, took third place.—United Press.

A New Charter For Oriental Studies

London, June 29.
"A new charter for Oriental and African studies in Great Britain" is how Professor R. L. Turner described the recently published report of the Scarborough Commission. He was addressing a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Royal India Society at the Royal Society of Arts in London.

The Professor began his lecture with a tribute to Sir William Jones, whom he described as "perhaps the greatest Oriental scholar that Britain has ever produced." Others too, had done work which would provide lasting monuments of Britain's connection with the East. It was probably as a result of the Reay Committee in 1908 that, in 1916, the School of Oriental Studies, with which many Chinese scholars have been closely connected, received its Royal Charter as a School of the University of London, opening to students the following year. "It stands today," said the lecturer, "as a great institution with a staff of nearly 100 professors and attended by upwards of 1,000 students a year."

Range To Be Developed
Professor Turner spoke of the early struggles of the School and its part-time work for conscription between 1941 and 1945—32,000 documents in 192 languages were translated, while 1,674 students were trained during the same period. Some firms sent numbers of their employees to attend special intensive courses in Oriental language at the school. Later, reports from these students had testified to the value of their studies from a business, as well as from a cultural, viewpoint.

The Scarborough Commission had recommended that the whole range of Oriental and African studies should continue to be pursued and developed in London but that, at the same time, other universities throughout England and Scotland should also be encouraged and enabled to build up strong departments within their particular fields.—L.P.S.

Nanking Wants Mao
Nanking, June 29.
Confirming the Associated Press disclosure of yesterday that the Supreme Court has ordered the arrest of Mao Tse-tung, the Nationalist government bulletin published today a mandate for Mao Tse-tung's arrest.

The bulletin said the High Court of Kiangsu province made an original request for the Communist leader's detention because he had "originated an illegal party and started an all-out revolt in tending to overthrow the Kuomintang government."

The bulletin said the petition was transmitted by the Supreme Court to the National Government which approved it and ordered the Supreme Court to issue an arrest-writ for Mao Tse-tung.

As the Communist leader escaped from Yenan and is now safely within Red held territory there is little likelihood the detention order can be carried out.—Associated Press.

No Trade Discrimination In China
Shanghai, June 29.
Answering frequent criticism that it discriminated against American business, the Chinese Board of Import and Export Control declared today it had shown no discrimination toward any American or other foreign company in issuing import licenses granting foreign exchange.

American and other foreigners frequently charged they had been denied licenses for imports while Chinese firms were able to obtain them, also that the stringent import regulations apparently were made only for foreigners since the Chinese importers seem able to circumvent them.

The board said it had prepared a long statement of denial which will be sent to the United States State Department.

A spokesman for the board said that charges that Chinese "big families" have a virtual monopoly of the import business are untrue.—Associated Press.

India And Cotton For Japan

Tokyo, June 29.
India wants to sell Japan all the raw cotton she can handle, Tulgidas Kilchand, Bombay cotton magnate and chairman of the newly-arrived Indian trade mission to Japan, said today.

He said India has permitted the free and unrestricted export of raw cotton until the end of August, and would like to negotiate the sale of a maximum quantity to Japan before the deadline.

Kilchand said the mission of his delegation is to explore the possibilities of general trade between India and Japan, to see what India can supply to Japan and what Japan can give India.

"Of course, the main thing is cotton," he said.

As to how supplies from Japan would be distributed once India becomes divided into two separate states, he said that is an internal question. "My job is to get things from Japan for the whole of India," he declared.

The delegation includes six other industrialists who will try to obtain capital goods.—United Press.

PICKET OUTNUMBERED
St. Joseph, Michigan, June 28.
Fourteen sheepish Catholic workers today showed up at the First Congregational Church to picket the wedding of the son of Senator Robert Taft but the police, who outnumbered them three to one, stopped them from picketing the wedding.

The union had threatened to ring the church with up to 850 men.—United Press.

BRUSSELS, June 28.
Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium, left by plane today for a six weeks' 5,000 mile tour of the Belgian Congo.—United Press.

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